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THE galled jades wince.

WE gather the impression that the Journal loes not suit either of the free-trade organsthe Sentinel or the News. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE circular of the LaPorte county Democratic committee is another evidence of th widespread plan to carry the State of Indiana by fraud and corruption.

THINK of a party prating about its consistency and the immutablity of its principles, which supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872 and supports Grover Cleveland in

Boss Coy looms visibly in the background of the Democratic committee. He has personal objections to the existing Committee of One Hundred, and puppet Jewett obeys the jerk of the string.

SAID Roger Quack Mills, in his speech at East St. Louis, on the 20th of September last: "We will put our own intelligent, and skillful, and productive labor upon a plane of equality with the laborers of all other countries."

THE cry is going out from bursting Democratic hearts in LaPorte county for poor martyred Coy and Bernhamer, and to think that the wicked United States marshal who took them to the penitentiary was from LaPorte county! It is awful.

MAYOR HEWITT'S emphatic acceptance of his renomination to the mayoralty disposes of the rumor that he was about to withdraw in the interest of harmony and Grover Cleveland. The anxious Clevelandites will have to look elsewhere for a supply of harmony.

Coy and Bernhamer are more than a local issue. They are figuring as "patriots" and "martyrs" up among La Porte Democrats. The State Democracy is called upon to rescue and vindicate the suffering saints. It is a great party, and tally-sheet forgers are its

THE Liverpool Post, of Sept. 1, referring to the "tremenduous outcry against the President's free-trade opinions," says "any reduction of duty would let into America more British goods." Of course it would, and that is the secret of England's interest in the Mills bill.

MR. BLAINE'S inability to speak yesterday was a great disappointment to the thousands who had gathered to do him honor at the Tippecanoe Battle-ground. But the Republicans had a splendid meeting notwithstanding, which will be continued to-day. Governor Foraker will be there to-day.

JUDGE ALPHONSO TAFT, of Cincinnati, will make a few speeches for Harrison and Morton. Judge Taft was formerly prominent in politics, but of late years has been somewhat retired from public view. The present situation induces him to bear a helping hand for the Republican candidates.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, the man who vetoed the President's rebel-flag order, is popular in Indiana, as the crowds which flock to see and hear him clearly show. These same crowds are not averse to a wave of the "bloody shirt," when it is necessary to check the intrusion of the rebel element in the management of government affairs.

OUT of regard for its unfortunate readers, the "independent" newspaper should refrain from the frequent performance of its great act of supporting two parties in one editorial. Such efforts may be easy to its powerful mind, but the effect upon the victims is distressing. Brice's "campaign of intellect" can be con-

ducted without gymnastics of this sort.

SNUFFING is the filthiest of all habits, except "dipping," and considerate snuffers use colored pocket-handkerchiefs as a slight concession to decency. Whata great and inspiring thing it is to see thousands of American citizens shouting themselves hoarse when a decrepit old Roman, who takes snuff, appeals to their party pride by wiping his nose with red bandanna. That is the Democratic insignia in this campaign.

WHAT a dreadful thing to the seventeen Democratic traveling salesmen it is for their Republican associates to have the courage of their convictions, and to organize in favor of the election of Harrison! The seventeen Democrats fear that this action will tend to introduce politics into business, and some of the houses represented by zealous Republican "drummers" may lose Democratic custom. What a noble sentiment this is! The dollar | form," or free trade, about

above manhood! This is the old cry before the war: The South must be permitted to do as it pleased, else Northern cities would lose its trade. There may be a few milksops who would purchase a mess of pottage at the surrender of manhood, but not many. The seventeen Democrats should go somewhere and regain their manhood.

AQUILLA JONES A LAW-BREAKER.

We have information from Minneapolis, Minn., that 15,000 copies of the large Democratic campaign circular containing the dollara-day and other lies concerning General Harrison have been received in the postoffice at that city, consigned to the address of a wellknown Democrat. These circulars are printed in this city on the Sentinel press and with Sentinel type, and bear the heading "Labor Signal Supplement." They are exactly the size of the four-page Sentinel, but they have no date nor number, are not entered as secondclass matter, and have no more claim to be circulated as such than any other campaign circular. The law says:

"The conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows: First, it must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue and be numbered consecutively; second, it must be issued from a known office of publication. Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication must not be forwarded unless prepaid at the rate of third-class matter."

Another provision of the postal laws says:

"Supplements must be folded within the issue of the number which they are intended to supplement. If mailed separately, they must be prepaid as third-class matter." Thus, even if this libelous circular, printed on the Sentinel press, were a genuine "supplement" to the Labor Signal, it would have to be folded in the paper itself to entitle it to go at pound rates. Yet Postmaster Jones permits them to be sent from here in the mails as secondclass matter at publishers' rates, thus violating the law and defrauding the government. The 15,000 circulars sent to Minneapolis would fill several large mail bags. Other thousands have doubtless been sent to other places. Everyone of them should pay one cent postage. Sent at publishers' rates, they go for one cent a pound, and it would take at least twenty to make a pound. Their transmission by mail as second-class matter is flagrant viciation of law, done to save postage for the Democratic committee. If Postmaster Jones is approving or permitting this to be done, he is guilty of malfeasance in office. If it is done without his knowledge, he is unfit for his position. The whole business is a base prostitution of the postal service to partisan purposes. The amount saved in postage to the Democratic committee is stolen from the government. We speak deliberately when we say the difference between one cent apiece on these circulars and one cent a pound is stolen from the government. This is but one of many frauds now being practiced on and through the postal service. If the people want to save it from being converted into a partisan machine and engine of oppression to all but Democrats, they must turn the rascals out.

COYISM STILL RAMPANT.

It has now been eight months since Sim Coy and W. F. A. Bernhamer were convicted of election frauds, and nearly six months since they were sent to the northern prison. At the time the frauds were perpetrated Coy was chairman of the Democratic county committee and the recognized boss of the party in this city and county. He continued to be after his indictment, after his trial, after his conviction and after he was sent to the penitentiary. A new county chairman was not chosen until the prison doors had closed on Coy. Coy is still Democratic councilman from the Eighteenth ward in this city. His salary as such has been paid regularly every month since his conviction. He did not resign his seat, and the Democrats in the Council refused to expel him. He was elected after his indictment, and when every honest man in the city believed him guilty. Ha boasted of his election as a vindication, but the jury on his trial did not so regard it. He was followed to Michigan City by the affectionate regard of a large number of Democrats, who approved his political methods, and who are anxiously waiting for his return to assume control again. The Democratic county ticket was dictated by him before he went to Michigan City, and the convention did his bidding. His henchmen are in communication with him and carrying out his plans in the present campaign. His finger is on the Democratic pulse, and he still holds the throttle of the machine. He draws a monthly salary as councilman out of the city treasury, which, for all we know, goes to the Democratic campaign fund. His creatures are inventing and his organ is circulating the lies and libels on General Harrison.

Honest men of Indiana, what do you think of this state of affairs? Will you vote for party that fraternizes with such men and approves such methods?

MATSON AND THE OLD SOLDIERS. Colonel Matson, in his speech that pretends

to have been delivered in the House, but which was not, said, referring to "tariff reform" and the Mills bill: "I am now and have been constantly since

that overshadowing issue was made, a consistent and earnest friend of every measure that has been proposed for relief from overtaxation. I yield to no one in devotion to this cause, for I believe it to be the cause of all the people, and the soldiers are only a part of the great body-politic."

It was hardly necessary for Colonel Matson to make this avowal. His record in the House shows that he thought more of the Mills bill and of supporting Grover Cleveland's policy than he did of the claims of old soldiers. The policy of the President was to nurse the surplus as an argument against protection and in favor of tariff reduction. For this reason he was opposed to any pension legislation that might absorb the surplus. The Southern brigadiers were opposed to pension legislation on general principles. If Colonel Matson had any desire to serve the old soldiers it was sub ordinate to his desire to support the President's policy and obey the commands of the Southern brigadiers. This required him to support the Mills bill in preference to pension legislation, and he did In the passage laces "tariff reabove quoted he distinct se soldiers' claims,

on the ground that the soldiers are only a part of the people while free trade would benefit all the people. Democratic "tariff reform" he regards as "the cause of all the people, while the soldiers are only a part of the great body-politic." Therefore Colonel Matson assisted in the administration scheme of nursing the surplus and pushing the Mills bill to the front, and pension legislation to the rear. As a Democrat, wholly subservient to the caucus rule of his party, and to an ex-confederate administration, he had a perfect right to do this, but having done it he has no right to be playing the part of the soldiers' friend. He is no more the soldiers' friend than Grover Cleveland, the pension vetoer, or than exconfederate Mills, of Texas, is. Colonel Matson is a fraud.

ENTHUSIASM AND WORK. A "Republican Girl," in a letter to the Journal, makes some excellent suggestions for Republicans in regard to the danger of overconfidence and relying too much on enthusiasm to the neglect of work. "Our great publie demonstrations," she says, "seem to inspire Republicans with such enthusiasm and confidence that they forget the Democrats are all the while quietly doing their dirty work. I am positively afraid of this Republican enthusiasm. We depend too much upon it. We are so full of it that it is easy to imagine we are doing something for the party, when, in fact, we are doing nothing."

We have talked about this before, and would like to emphasize what our fair correspondent says. Enthusiasm among Republicans may all effervesce without making a single new vote, unless it is organized and directed in proper channels. Every enthusiastic Republican who reads this may, if not already enlisted in practical work, do something to help the cause along between now and election day. If nothing more, you can assist in circulating campaign literature and putting some of our reading where it will do good. The State central committee have at their room, in the basement of the Journal building, a large supply of excellent documents, leaflets, placards, etc., for public distribution. Call and get a supply, and devote half an hour a day to missionary work. Committee work is important in its way, but it must be supplemented by individual work. Enthusiasm that does not try to do something is of no account.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR REVOLT. Armstrong Assembly, Knights of Labor, of this city, send out a circular denouncing Gould and his miserable lies concerning General Harrison. The Journal prints the circular in another column. It will attract universal attention. It is the first, and it is a manly stand taken by a labor assembly to preserve the organization from the absolute ruin which must be the result if Gould and his kind are permitted to use the name and seal of the Knights to desseminate his foul and leprous falsehoods. It will be observed that officers present at the meeting of Armstrong Assembly, when this circular was adopted, is a member of the legislative committee of the district, by whose assumed authority Gould addressed his lying letter to the Canisteo, New York, assembly. The action of Armstrong Assembly drives the last nail into the coffin of the Gould

It is worth notice, too, that not a man whose name appears on the Armstrong Assembly circular is a Republican. They are all Labor Union men. Mr. Medert organized the movement for the election of Allen as United States Senator against General Harrison in 1887. The circular is not, therefore, partisan, but is an effort to save the Knights of Labor from Gouldism.

THE New York Sun, Democratic, thinks General Harrison's speeches are all well enough, but it whistles them down the win in comparison with one speech Grover Cleveland made to his party. We copy the paragraph for the benefit of the civil-service reformers, as well as for those Republicans and Democrats alike who deprecate the improper influence of money in politics. The Sun says:

"But as a method of conversation with his party the patriotic and impressive speeches of General Harrison compare with the patriotic and impressive check of Mr. Cleveland as a gosling compares with a megatherium. The big check was more effective, more persuasive, more stimulating, than a thousand miles of remarks. General Harrison's Indianapolis talks are only the inevitable preface to the solemn ceremonial which he has to perform every day, the shaking of bands with the visitors whom the enterprising railroad managers of the vicinity bring into the Hoosier capital at excursion rates. But when Mr. Cleveland sent that \$10,000 check he thereby shook bands with every Democrat, and stimulated the work of the Democratic campaign. It was a \$10,000 speech, and a mighty good

AT the time Senator Ingalls made his speech in the Senate in March last, in which he alluded to McClellan and Hancock as Democratic candidates for the presidency, a friend wrote him a letter deprecating the heated criticisms then made upon his remarks. saying, what is perfectly apparent to every right-minded man, that Mr. Ingalls meant to refer only to the political and not the military services of the two men, and particularly so of Hancock. To this, under date of March 13, Mr. Ingalls made reply in a letter which

"If matters go on as they are now proceeding the war for the Union will not only prove a failure, but it will come to be regarded as the greatest crime known to history."

The Journal indorses Mr. Ingalis to the utmost. He is a purblind reader of current events who does not see the inevitable tendency in this direction, unless it be peremptorily arrested by a decisive verdict at the ballot-box.

THE Frankfort Banner says: "In Kirklin township, south precint, there are 45 first voters. Of this number 39 are Republicans and 6 are Democrats."

Probably that is about the proportion all over the State. The young men are rallying to the party of liberty, progress, Union, and protection to American industry.

EASTERN newspapers of the Democratic faith have referred slightingly to the active participation of Indiana women in the Harrison campaign as a development of a crude Western civilization; but what will they say

about the women's Republican clubs which have been formed in Boston, Providence, R. I., and centers of culture? The truth is that the self-respecting and thinking women of the country desire the defeat of Cleveland and the election of a man whose character is above reproach, and the influence they will have on the result is beyond estimate.

In the seclusion of his private car, but not out of hearing of a bird that flew direct to a newspaper office, Governor Hill offered to bet \$1,000 to \$700 that Cleveland would be beaten. It is hardly likely that Governor Gray was so unfeeling as to make a similar offer to Mr. Thurman as they traveled together through the State, but there is good reason to believe that the Governor congratulates himself that his own name is not on the doomed ticket. He is at last convinced of the wisdom of the St. Louis convention in choosing another victim.

"COMMITTEES of One Hundred," organized for the purpose of purifying politics, are the result of a public movement and are not appointed by a political manager of the party which is noted for its perpetration of election frauds. The Citizens' Committee of Marion county is composed of law-abiding citizens of all parties. It has proved its earnestness and effectiveness by work which resulted in the conviction and punishment of two rascals, and for this reason the party to which those rascals belong refuse to recognize it.

THE present managers of the New York Evening Post disclaim responsibility for the following paragraph, which has been going the rounds of the press to its credit, and upon which the Journal recently made a brief comment:

"It would be better for all of them [workingmen in the long run, to reduce wages to the famine point, so as to force all who had sufficient strength into other employments. This, t least, would diminish competition and give the remaining ones a better chance."

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals 1. What party was it that supported Lowry, and what one White, of the noted Lowry-White contestants? 2. State the congressional district in which they campaigned. 3. Was White the Labor candidate! Why did Lowry coutest his (White's) seat? REPUBLICAN. WASHINGTON, Ind.

In 1886 Capt. James B. White, Republican, and Robert Lowry, Democrat, ran as opposing candidates for Congress in the Twelfth Indiana (Fort Wayne) district. It had been a strong Democratic district, and Lowry had represented it for several years. He had, however, become unpopular, public sentiment had changed, and Captain White was very popular. The latter was elected by 2,484 majority over Lowry. There was no Labor candidate in the race, but an Independent Democratic candidate received 292 votes, the Prohibitionist candidate 870, and the National candidate 111. White received 1,211 majority over all. The grounds of Lowry's contest were frivolous, the main point being that Captain White, a foreign-born citizen, had never been naturalized. There was abundant parol evidence that he had been, but he had lost his naturalization papers, and the court record was also missing. On this technical ground the Democratic majority of the committee reported in favor of seating Lowry and the minority reported in favor of White. After a spirited discussion the House affirmed Wnite's right to the seat by yeas 186 to nays 105.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hon. W. L. Scott is one of those represent ative Democrats who profess such great anxiety for the laboring man that they are afraid he will starve unless the Republican protection laws are wiped from the statute books. His personal love for the laborer is shown, however, by the fact that he is the only coal operator in Pennsylvania who refuses to give his men the advance of 5 cents per ton promised them last February. This is supposed to be in strict accordance with his announced intention of conrolling the laboring man by making him consume to-day what he earns to-morrow.

James Morgan, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, intends to get all the advertisement he can out of his canvass, evi dently realizing it is about all he can expect The ads. of his dry-goods store in the papers are headed with a portrait of bimself, under which are the words: "James Morgan, our candidate for Governor (warranted to last), the people's favorite, has the following (among many other) lines of dress goods," etc.

Col. Davis, manager of Forepaugh's show, is for Harrison; so is Barnum; and now Lewis Sells, of Sells Bros'. circus says:

I am not a politician, but my business brings me in contact with all classes of people in every part of the globe, and I have seen enough to convince me that free trade is the very thing we don't want and should not have in America. It is now two to one on Harrison-a good majority.

The Republicans of Oneida county, New York are making a splendid canvass, and they are wholly united for the first time in fifteen years. All the local candidates are strong and popular, and are working to redeem the county that elected Cleveland four years ago.

Political Notes. Frank P. Hunt, a leading attorney and Demo cratic worker of Medina, N. Y., has deserted the free-trade party and come out for Harrison The naturalization mills of the Chicago courts closed on Monday night, with 6,000 new citizens of foreign birth added to the list of

Seven thousand Republicans paraded the streets of Wheeling, W. Va., amid rain and mud, on Monday night, in the interest of pro-

Over 81,000 voters registered in St. Louis this year and the Globe-Democrat confidently asserts that out of this number the Republicans will get 10,000 majority.

Prof. Fred Gerbutt, of the Port Huron customs-house, refused to pay a second political assessment and was immediately dismissed from his position by the collector. Major McKinley has notified the national Republican committee that he sees his way clear

York, one on the 22d and the other on the 23d of the month. Col. John B. Hale, of Carrollton, Mo., recently addressed an audience of 3,000 persons, at his home, in the interest of Harrison and protection. Colonel Hale was a member of the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, but has become disgusted with free trade and Demo-

to make two speeches in the vicinity of New

cratic civil-service reform. Among the veteran voters of Decatur, Ill., is David M. Hay, aged eighty years, who voted for General Jackson in 1832 and for every Democratic candidate for President down to 1860. He will vote for General Harrison, as will also eight sons, including the Rev. S. P. Hay. James Provost, who voted for Harrison in 1840, his four sons and eight grandsons, will vote for Gen.

Harrison in November. The people of California are not united in their belief that the Chinese exclusion bill is the proper thing. At the session of the General Assembly of the Congregational churches, held last week, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress caus-ing the Scott Chinese bill to become a law, if it should be interpreted to exclude the larger proportion of the 36.000 Chinese who have return certificates, and forbidding their landing in the United States, is an un just act, and further Resolved, That our churches deprecate this act of Congress as placing our Nation on record among the nations of the world as a nation thich does not regard its pledges as sacred.

Mr. Blaine Has a Very Bad Tongue.

Chicago Times (Dem.) Mr. Blaine is still paying his compliments to Secretary Fairchild. Mr. Blaine is a very, very bad man, and he has a very, very bad tongue. Mr. Fairchild should have known this. His present experience will be of great value to him in after life, if he lives through it.

General Harrison Helping His Party. Burlington Hawkeye. No man has done more for the success of the Republican cause than General Harrison himVISITORS FROM OHIO

Joining with Indianians, They Mark Another Grand Day for Republicans.

They First Call on Gen. Harrison, and to Their Greeting with Music and Cheers He Responds with a Forcible Speech.

Tomlinson Hall at the Evening Meeting Crowded by Enthusiastic Thousands.

As Many More Unable to Gain Admission Are Turned Away-Governor Foraker's Scathing Review of Democratic Pretensions.

GENERAL HARRISON'S RECEPTIONS. Ohioans, Headed by Their Governor, Call Up-

on the Republican Candidate.

Governor Foraker and the gentlemen with him, coming from Columbus, O., reached the city so much shead of their schedule time yesterday afternoon that the reception arranged for them at the Union Station was somewhat disturbed. The Ohioans were not expected until 3 o'clock, and two hours before the Columbia Club began to assemble at the New Denison to march to the station and excert the visitors up town. Instead of meeting them at the station the members of the Columbia had hardly gone two squares before the inspiring music of an excellent band heralded the approach of the Ohioans, who were on their way to Republican headquarters. But notwithstanding this unavoidable disarrangement of plans the Columbia Club readily assumed its escort service for the rest of the way, and within a few minutes the visitors were at the New Denison displaying their colors, their ardent patriotism, and their zeal in behalf of the Republican party. There were not many of them compared with the large delegations that have made pilgrimages to this Republican Mecca, but the 300 were sufficient to show what kind of Republicans can be found over at Columbus. The delegation represented the widely known glee and Garfield clubs, of that city. As to their personuel, no organizations in the long series of like visits have made a better showing. Official distinction was to be found in Governor Forsker. Auditor of State Poe, Adjutant-general Axline. C. L. Kurtz, of the Governor's office, and after them many of the Republican workers who have a reputation of ably assisting in keeping the excellent party management in their State in fine condition. Among these were D. W. Brown, of the State executive committee; C. E. Prior, L. D. Hogerty, J. W. Finestone and Ira H. Crum. The Garfield Club has a membership taken

from business and professional circles, and this is also a distinguishing mark of the glee club. which was represented by nearly 150 of its members. As they look, so they can sing, that is in excellent style. But as good as their music is it must share the honors with the Fourteenth Regment Band, O. N. G., which accompanied the delegation. The visitors had a bountiful supply of elegant silk flags which they wore upon their breasts or had attached to small trumpets. In addition the visitors had some of the best designed badges of silk or satin that have been seen here. As the Ohioans attracted a great deal of attention and won hearty cheers on their way up town, so at the New Denison their welcome was renewed by the hundreds of Republicans gathered there. After dinner the visitors took up their line of march to General Harrison's residence, where Governor Foraker had gone a few minutes ahead of them. Along the route the procession, led by the Columbia Club, and with the Fourteenth Regiment Band playing almost continuously, the people gathered on their porches and lawns to respond to the stirring Harrison spirit that was manifested in the procession. From Pennsylvania to Delaware street through Fort Wayde avenue the moved, reaching the Harrison residence a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Here the visitors and citizens who had come from the immediate neighborhood, reinforced by many who had ariven over from other parts of the city, numbered fully 1,000. The band played one of its best selections as the people gathered about the General's residence, and then the General, attended by Governor Foraker, appeared in the doorway. The Columbus Glee Club sang a catchy campaign chorus and then followed three cheers for General Harrison. Governor Foraker gave the first intimation of the unexpected speech-making by stepping a

little to the front and saying: "General Harrison-It was intended that I should introduce these young gentlemen to you, but they have introduced themselves. They are the Columbus Glee Club, and with them are the Garfield Club, of Columbus, and the Fourteenth Regiment Band. They have come here to pay their respects to you, not simply because you are our standard-bearer, but because they love and admire you as a man. I take pleasure

in presenting them to you." General Harrison was then greeted by more cheering, after which he spoke as follows: "Gentlemen-It was very appropriate that these representative Ohio Republicans should accompany to the State of Indiana your distinguished Governor, whose presence among us to-day is so welcome to our peeople. We know his story as the young Ohio volunteer, the fearless champion of Republican principles in public debate, and the resolute, courageous and sagacious executive of the great State of Ohio. [Ap-

plause | We welcome him and we welcome you.

The fame of this magnificent glee club has pre-

ceded them. We are glad to have an opportun-

"To these members of the Garfield Club. return my thanks for this friendly call. You bear an honored name. I look back with pleasure to the small contribution I was able to make in Indiana toward securing the electoral vote of this State to that great son of Ohio, whose tragic death spread gloom and disappointment over our land. I welcome you as citizens of my native State [applause], a State that I shall always love, because all of my early associations are with it.

"In this State, to which I came in my earliest manhood, the Republicans are as stanch and true, as valorous and resolute, as can be found in any of the States. You have no advantage of us except in numbers. [Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.' We welcome you all as Re publicans. [A voice-'That's what we are.'] We believe that our party now advocates another great principle that needs to be established. made fast, put where it shall be beyond assault. It is a principle which has wrought marvelously in the development of our country since the war. It has enabled us to handle a great national debt, which our desponding Democratic friends said would inevitably sink our country into bankruptcy, so that we are not troubled about getting the money to pay our maturing bonds, but are getting it faster than our bonds mature. We need to establish this principle of protection, the defense of our American wage-workers against the degrading and unfriendly competition of pauper labor in all other countries |cheering|, so unmistakably that it shall not again be assailed. [A voice, 'Amen.']

"Our Democratic friends in previous campaigns have deceived the people upon this great question by uncertain and evasive utterances. We are glad to know that now they have drawn the issue clearly; we accept it. [Applause.] If we shall be able in this campaign, as I believe we will, [cries of 'Good, good,' and 'Sure,'] to arouse our people to the importance of maintaining our defenses against unfair foreign competition, we shall administer to those who believe in revenue tariffs and in progressive free trade. a wholesome lesson—one that will last them a life time. [Cheers and cries of 'Good.'] "I had resolutely determined when I came out

upon these steps not to make a speech. [Laughter, and cries of 'Go on,' and 'We want to hear more.'] I am absolutely determined to stop now. [Laughter.] I shall be giad to meet the members of these escort clubs, personally, in my house." [Three cheers for Harrison.]

The glee club completed the outdoor exercises by singing a rollicking solo and chorus to the tune of a time-honored college chorus. The finale was three hearty cheers for Harrison, and then the visitors passed into the house and were received by the General and Mrs. Harrison, Governor Foraker introducing each one of the Ohioans. By 4:30 o'clock the visitors were at the hotel again, where the time was spent in

singing by the glee club on the hotel balcony. After each song the band would play, and thus until supper time the music continued to the delight of the large crowd gathered on the side-

A Call from Old Soldiers. When the survivors of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment had completed the business and enjoyed the social features of their reunion, yesterday, they decided to visit General Harrison. They marched, some with their wives and other ladies, to the Harrison residence, and reached it about the time the last of the Ohioans were leaving. The old soldiers had with them the remembrance of the General's gallant army service. They went without music or banners, except the national flag. At the residence the soldiers formed in front of the door and in a moment General Harrison appeared to acknowledge the cheers that were renewed as he stood in the doorway. When this cheering

subsided, Gen. Knefler said: "General Harrison, the men you see before you are survivors of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, who have called to pay you a comrade's greeting. They are of those who put down the great rebellion. They, with their regiment, fought at the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, at Chattaucoga, in the Atlants and Nashville campaigns, and many others. They believe that this government should not be put into the hands of its enemies who tried to crush it. They all wish you the greatest success personally, and trust that victory will be yours in the pending struggle."

Again there was cheering, at the close of which Gen. Harrison spoke as follows:

"General Kneffer and Comrades-I am always deeply touched when my comrades visit me and offer their kindly greetings. I have no higher ambition than to stand well in the estimation of my comrades of the old Union army. I will not speak of any political topic. These men who stand before me gave the supreme evidence of their love and devotion to their country. No man could give more than they offered. The our institutions, the of what General Sherman so felicitously called 'The old Glory. demands that the country shall always and in every appropriate way honor and reward the men who kept it a nation. Whatever may be said of our great growth and prosperity since the war, and it can scarcely be exaggerated, it we look to the cause, under God, is it not found in the stout hearts of these men! They have opened this wide avenue of prosperity and hon-or in which we are moving. It will be a shame if our people do not in every way properly recognize that debt and properly honor the men who gave this supreme evidence of their devotion to the country and its institutions. Thanking you again for this visit, I will be glad if you will enter my house and let me meet you personally."

Each one of the visitors grasped the General's hand heartily, and to each came from him and Mrs. Harrison a sincere welcome. This closed the receptions for the day and week until Saturday, when the traveling men from all parts of the country will pay their respects to the Gen-

THE FORAKER MEETING.

Tomlinson Hall Crowded with Enthustastic Listeners to Ohio's Governor.

There have been many remarkable Republic an audiences in Tomlinson Hall within the last menth, but none of them surpassed that Gov. J. B. Foraker faced last night. As when General Harrison met the German-Americans from Chicago, and when James G. Blaine was here the hall was packed with people until the strongest man could not find for himself standing room in any part of the building, so it was last night. At 6:30 o'clock people began to congregate in front of the ball, and when the doors were opened, half an hour later, enough surged in to fill all the seats not reserved for the Ohio visitors and the home escort clubs, There were hundreds ladies the crowd, and they as anxious to hear the Ohio Governor as any of the men. A few minutes before 8 o'clock the Ohio delegation, escorted by the Wanamaker Club, the Harrison and Morton First Voters, and the Old Veterans marched into and filled the center row of seats. The Harrison and Morton Glee Club of eighty-six members, Columbus, with . number of distinguished Ohio and Indiana citizens, went upon the stage and completely filled it. For fifteen minutes after all the seats were occupied people continued to pour in, and occupy the aisles and standing room until not less than one thousand persons were present without seats. Governor Forsker was a little reaching the audience WAS waiting the glee club was called for. It responded by singing the "Star-spangled Banner." The stirring music put the audience in high spirits and the club was kept singing for fifteen minutes. E. B. Martindale, who had charge of the meeting, announced that Colonel Pope would recite "Sheridan's Ride," but just as the Colonel came forward Governor Foraker appeared upon the stage. Colonel Pope, however, took time to say: "I have not seen it myself, but I am told the Sentinel objects to my waving the bloody shirt by reciting 'Sheridan's Ride.' I have only this to say: I am going to keep on reciting that poem, if it is necessary, until General Harrison is elected President of

Governor Foraker was given a rousing reception. The old soldiers were particularly demonstrative, many of them climbing upon their chairs and waving their flags and banners. There was more spirit-stirring music by the glee club, after which Mr. Martindale introduced Governor Foraker. There was another demonstration, continuing several minutes. After quiet had been restored, the Governor

You will greatly accommodate me if you will

allow me to have some part in this glorious

meeting. [Tremendous applause.] I have

heard about the meetings in Indiaua: I am glad to have the privilege and pleasure of attending one of them. I have been reading, too, of the visitors to Indiana. I have observed by the newspaper reports that you have had a great many of them. One of the most recent was Governor Hill, of New York. [Laughter.] observed that he commenced his speech by saying he was glad to have the privilege of speaking in this city because it was the home of our late Vice president. Mr. Hendricks. | Cries of "Copper head Hendricks." You seem to be acquainted with him. |Laughter. | I, too, am glad to speak in this city, for a number of reasons. In the first place, because it is the home of the next President of the United States. [Great cheering.] In the second place, because it was the home of your matchiess war Governor, Oliver P. Morton. | Great applause. In the third place, because it is the capital city of a capital State. [Applause.] And a city in which thrift, industry and presperity are manifested on every hand; a city that presents in epitome what the Republican party has done for this great United States of America. [An plause. I am glad it is in Indiana, because In diana is more to Ohio than merely a sister State of the Union. |Applause. | Ohio and Indiana were alike carved out of the Northwest Territory. You had in common with us for your first organic law the Ordinance of 1787, an instrument immortal, because it dedicated all this great domain to human liberty [applause], and established here a civil government based upon those great carideas, so well expressed in it. that religion, morality and knowledge are essential to good government. I am glad to speak in Indiana for another reason, and it is this, because it is a Republican State. [Applause.] A State that intends to give, as she should, her electoral vote to your illustrious fellow-citizen, our matchless candidate, Gen. Ben Harrison. [Great applause.] I have not come here to persuade you to that good work but only to belp you a little if I can to swell the majority by which you intend to manifest it. |Applause.| I have come to say something in his behalf, and the first thing I want to make answer to are the assaults which we have seen made all over the country upon him to the effect that he is not, as it has been said, the friend of labor, and that the men who are interested in labor should vote for his opponent, the present President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland. I propose to say a word about this, not by way of defense, for know that is not necessary here in the city of his home. [Cries of "No," "No."] It is not necessary that I should defend Ben Harrison against such malignant assaults. But I intend to take advantage of the opportunity that our enemies have given us to emphasize it by placing Harrison's record in contrast with that of Grover Cleveland as a friend of labor, [Applause.] Ben Harrison not a friend of labor? He soldiered for labor. [Great applause.] And he did not do it by substitute either. [Laughter and applause | He did it in his own individual person. And until he rendered that service, is common with his comrades, to this country, labor was but a badge of servitude throughout all this land. It was he and his comrades who struck the shackles off the slaves of this coup-